TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1882.

Amusements To-day. Booth's Theatre-The Romany Rye. Bunnell's Museum, its nomany Aye.

Bully's Theatre-The Systes.

Fifth Avenue Theatre-Les Couns of Rections.

Germania Theatre-Transplin.

Grand Opera Mouve-the of the Finest. Globe Dime Museum 20 the Famil.
Globe Dime Museum 20 theory.
Haverly's 14th Nt. Theatre-Only a Farmer a Inc.
Haddson Square Theatre-Vone Me. Writings.
Nibles Garden Around the World in the Days.
Fack Theatre-Calmel Mulberg Seller.
Han Francisco Minateria Brainer and 22th at. Standard Chestre-Manteus N. Ire Theore Comique-Dichard Same.
Theore Comique-Dichard Score.
Thate Theore—She June Fra.
Lates Square Theore—Technical
Window Theore—Fres and Fre.
Wallack's Theore—To Pattern.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, 18and to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

The Department of Justice A Detective Bureau.

It is probably too soon to form a positive judgment upon the charges against the offi-cers of the Department of Justice, which were made public yesterday at the instance of Mr. Robert G. Incresour, one of the counsel for the defence in the recent Star route trial. We must first hear what the accused have to say. Their answer, however, is hardly likely to remove one impression left by reading over the published adidavits. That impression is that the Department of Justice, instead of remaining simply the office of the Attorney-General in charge of the great ittlgations of the Government, and nettigr as the legal advisor of the President and the members of the Cabinet, has been transmogrifled into a sort of central detective bureau, with its spies and informers, constituting about as objectionable an organization as could well come into existence under a free government.

The Attorney-General's office should be like the office of a practising lawyer who is occupied mainly in the management of great civil cases and in giving opinions upon important questions of law. It has been changed so much that it now resembles the office of a criminal prosecutor and a police station combined.

One reason for the change may be found in the constantly growing assumption of authority over the District Attorneys of the United States throughout the country. The law gives the Attorney-General superintendence and direction over the attorneys and marshals of all the districts as to the manner of discharging their respective duties, but it is practically applied so as to deprive action in many cases, making the District Attorneys virtually the subordinates of a man like BREWSTER CAMERON, who was only a Post Office detective a few years ago, and who is hardly the sort of person to tell qual-

ified lawyers how to transact their business. The action of the Department of Justice in taking charge of the Star route prosecution to the practical exclusion of the District Attorney of the District of Columbia was another step in the same direction. We do not undertake to say that the case should have been left to Mr. COBKHILL to conduct; but we do say that unless he was a fit and proper person to conduct it with the same assistance that the Attorney-General had, then he should have been removed from office, and a District Attorney who could be intrusted with the task should have been appointed in his stead. There was no more reason why the Department of Justice should undertake the prosecution of the Star route conspirators than that it should undertake the prosecution of GUITEAU.

We believe that a more satisfactory result would have been reached if any District Attorney competent for the work and resolved Star route case, without interference from the Department of Justice, but knowing that he would be held responsible for the outcome of the trial. It is important that criminals should be convicted, but it is also important that the process of centralization should not be carried any further even in the business of the Federal Government, particularly when the tendency is to turn the chief law officer into a sort of supervising detective.

One of Secor Robeson's Supporters. It is natural that the lobbers, the plunderers, and the corruptionists should all rally to the support of Secon Robeson, thrice branded on the floor of the House of Representatives as "a thief, a perjurer, and a liar." He

The latest accession to this gang is THE-OPHILUS FIRENCH, proprietor of a newspaper printed at Vincland, New Jersey,

a steadfast champion of their interests.

After the passage of the THURMAN net calling the Pacific rallroad corporations to account for their indebtedness to the Treasury, this same FRENCH was appointed Auditor under a supplementary law. The office of Auditor of Railroad Accounts was one of great importance for the faithful execution of the THURMAN act. The law allowed the Auditor a salary of \$5,000 a year, with travelling and other expenses incurred in the line of duty. The Auditor prescribes a system of reports to be rendered by the corporations; he examines their books and accounts once regularly each year, and at other times to test the correctness of the reports; and he sees that the laws relating to them are enforced. Upon his fidelity and integrity depend the interests of the Government as against these powerful companies.

The Central Pacific Company has resorted to every possible expedient to defeat the fair and almost generous purpose of the THUR-MAN act. First, it denied the constitutional ity of the law. When the Supreme Court decided against that pretext of resistance, then other devices were employed. The law requires that twenty-five per cent, of the net earnings be paid into the Treasury to constitute a sinking fund. The owners of the road have tried to defeat this provision by a trick amounting to deliberate fraud.

The Southern Pacific has been built out of the profits of the Central Pacific, and is substantially a continuation of the latter. The Central Pacific entered into an arrangement with the Southern Pacific-that is to say, an arrangement with itself by which a large business was diverted from one line to the other, in order to diminish the returns due to the Government. By this trick, and by deciaring illegal dividends, expressly forbidden by the Thurman act, the Central Pacific people have retained several millions due the Treasury, with the intention of contesting the payment by long litigation. They know that the case cannot be heard by the Supreme Court for at least three years, and they look forward to Ring legislation in the mean while by which the Thunman act may be multified or emisculated.

This man FRENCH, as Auditor, made three reports against the Central Pacific, the last of which, dated Feb. 14, 18s1, recom- all the Whig and Moderate members of the

other quarters be was even then suspected. be brought in New York against the Central Profile for nonspayment of dues to the sinks Present who virtually alleged that the Prensury had been swindled by the corporation through a fraudulent accounting and Improper diversion of its resources.

Three months after the report which was sont to the House of Representatives on Feb. 14, 1801, FRENCH went to San Francisco, osten bily to examine the books and accounts of the Central Pacific, in the course of duty. He did not communicate with the Secretary of the Interior while there. Suddenly, and article of a New York newspaper, dated Wall street, June 14, 1881, 6 P. M., a copy of a erram sent by C. P. HUNTINGTON to LELAND STANFORD, London, as follows:

bettie has been received at this other for year fre kenderer / mercer, whatener the result of one visit to Childer. nia, which is it every respect entistactors.

Central Facilie stock, which had been selling meagrely, at 35 on June 10, rushed up with great demand to 1924 on June 15, under this bull operation which, as will be seen, was preconcerted by the parties interested. How the proceeds of the corrupt transaction were divided is, of course, known only to the beneficiaries. It is fair to suppose that French did not sacrifice his place without

satisfactory compensation. This trusted officer, who three months writer had been arresigning the corporation as guilty of encouncies frauds, turned around in San Francisco and became its most subservicus tool! The process of his conversion quite easy to imagine. Instead of addressing his superior in Washington, he wrote a letter to the "Hon LELAND STAN-PORD, President Central Pacific Railroad. San Francisco, Cal.," knowing that Stanford was then in London; and in order to give this letter value in the stock-jobbing operation for which it was evidently written by arrangement, it was dated "Department of the Interior, Office of the Commissioner of Ratiroads, San Francisco, June 16, 1881.

Mark the date. The substance of the letter was in the hands of the financial editor of a New York newspaper on June 14; it was published on June 15, the day before it purported to be written in San Francisco, and it was in Lendon on the night of June 14.

But this is not all. Prepared returned to Washington on June 18. This same letter appeared in Stanford's organ in San Francisco on June 18, bearing date the 16th, as did the copy intended for the New York branch of the operation.

These facts require no comment. They tell the story of a conspiracy plain to every eye. FRENCH was not sent to the penitenthese officers of the power of independent | tarry, but was allowed to resign. True to his instincts, and by the common law of rescality, he became a champion of Speon Ron-ESON, and now does the work of his master in the First district of New Jersey.

Will Mr. Gladstone Resign ?

The rumor is revived that Mr. GLADSTONE intends to withdraw from office and from public life at the close of the impending autumn session of Parliament. The report is credited, we are told, by many of his partisans, who would have everything to lose by his resignation, as well as by his opponents, who would have much to gain by it. We can understand the motives that may prompt him to retire from the stage in an hour of unexpected good fortune, but we do not believe, in view of the incoherent condition of the Liberal party, that such a scheme is practicable. The man who welded discordant factions into a compact organization, and led it to victory in 1880, must continue to direct it while he lives, or, at all events, until the process of transformation now going on has been completed, and the ascendancy of the

Radical element has been assured. How indissolubly the harm minus cient action of the present majority of the House of Commons is bound up with Mr GLADSTONE'S leadership will be at once not only because the present Premier could Manris. not refuse to favor him, but because in a enueus of all the so-called Liberal members of the present House he could communicate more votes than any other engashatethough, as we shall presently point out, he by no means represents a corresponding preponderance of opinion in the country at large. Now, if there is any becon which the Liberals should have learned from their experience during their six years of adversity between 1874 and 1880, it is the utter incapacity is a fit representative of their methods and of the Marquis of HARTINGTON to enforce even a show of discipline and harmony upon factions which agree in nothing but a traditional antipathy to Conservatives and a desire for office. It is proverblatly easy to manage a minority, and yet from the time that Mr. GLADSTONE, disgusted by the politieni revolution that brought in Lord Reacons-FIELD, withdrew from the House of Commons and bade his followers accept the guidance of the Marquis of HARFINGTON, there was nothing like consistent purpose and concerted movement on the part of the Liberals. During Lord Beacons-FIELD's administration they were far more disunited and insubordinate than the Conservatives are now. Veteran states men like Mr. Forster, Mr. Gosentes, Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, and Mr. FAWCETT, who represent opinions which used to be described as liberal, but which are now termed "modcrate," could hardly be expected to obey cheerfully the will of a young man who had neither their experience nor their ability, and who never would have been dreamed of for the headship of the party of progress and ideas, but for the accident of his being the eidest son of the Duke of DEVONSHILL, and the most conspicuous representative of the old Whig connection. As for the chiefs of the radical faction such men as Mr. Chambers-LAIN and Sir CHARLES DILKE-they were at no pains to conceal their contempt for the authority of their nominal leader, and more

> FIELD was his failure to appreciate the transcendent power if his rival's absquen The task which the Marga's of Harriso Tox found beyond his stronges in the fast Parliament, would in the present electionstances prove a much in to aid on, since taking. The Radicals are too stronger too in the House of Commons than they were as years ago, and Mr. CHAMPERLAIN and Sir CHARGES DILKE have had more to m. with framing the Government's Irish policy than

than once carried their discontent to the

length of actual revolt. It is a matter of his-

tory that at the crisis when Mr. Guan-rose

virtually returned to public like by begin-

ning his cratorical and liverary campaign

against Lord Beacons cutto's foreign policy,

the Liberal party had been brought by its in-

ternal jealousies and dissendons to the verne

of dissolution. The for his intervention, the

Conservatives would probably have but a

difficulty in beating their opponents and

polls and the great blunder of Lord Bixarys.

should be increased from twenty-five to fifty | the Birmingham caucus and of the autreesper cent. He had succeeded in acquiring the | sive democracy of the north of England will idence of the department, although in | never consent to foregothe influence they have acquired; and, above all, they will re-The Department of Justice ordered suits to | pudinto the ascendancy of the old Whig faction, which, as they are probably justified in declaring, has at bottom more affinities with Ing fund. This was done at the instance of the Conservatives than with themselves. It is true that the dominant position claimed by the Radicals is not at present Justified by their voting strength in Parllament they would probably, as we have said, be outnumbered by the friends of the Marquis of averring that outside of the metropolis, public opinion is overwhelmingly upon their side. There is ground for their taunt that old Whig members represent notody but to the surprise of the department and of landed magnates and London shopkeepers; the public, there appeared in the financial and it is as certain as anything can be in politics that at the next election, after the county franchise has been placed upon the some footing with the right of suffrage in boroughs, the Radicals will control more sents in the House of Commons than the oldfashioned Liberals and Whigs combined. There are, in fact, but two parties in England, whose roots are deeply planted and which have a future before them—the Radical party and the Conservative and the merging of all minor differences in their fundamental antagonism cannot be long delayed.

> to watch over and earry out the work of transformation which he has done to much to forward. We take for granted that he would not in any event resign until the promised reform of the county tranchise had had been taken, he should continue to direct Radicals to name his successor would in all likelihotel be demonstrated at the polls. Should, of the other hand, an appeal to the country be made at a juncture when Mr. GLADSTONE had been for some time out of office, and when the old. Whigs, exasperated by the secraful refusal of the Radicals to ac cept the leadership of the Macquis of HART-INGTON, might be ready to go any lengths for revenge, it is quite conceivable that the Conservatives might once more win a temporary lease of power. Their victory in 1874 was mainly due to the quarrels and apathy of their opponents; yet the discord in the Liberal ranks at that orisis was insignificant compared with what would be engendered by a record attempt to put the Marquis of HARTINGTON Over the heads of Mr. Chamber-TAIN and Sir CHARLES DUIKE. In short, Mr. GLADSTONE'S continuance in office will be for me time essential to the welfare of his party, and a knowledge of the fact will probably suffice to prevent him from gratifying a desire for retirement, for which, from a selfish point of view, the present moment is no doubt admirably adapted.

It is the obvious duty of Mr. Ghadstone

Was the Star Route Jury Bribed ?

Three Star route jorous have furnished the samed of Brany and Donesey with affidavits which Col. INGERSOLL is using in the interest of his clients. These three jurous are Wita-LIAM DICKSON, the foreman, WILLIAM HOL-MEAD, and WILLIAM K. BROWN.

Incurson's story has been public for some time. He swears that he was approached in beer garden by a man professing to act for the Attorney-General, and offered \$25,000 to procure a verdict of guilty.

Brown's affidavit was published vesterday. He swears that he was offered \$2,500 in case he and THOMAS MARRIN, the other colored juror, should vote to convict, or should vote so as to prevent an acquittal. HOLMEAD swears that an attempt was

made to sound him by a person professing to act for the Attorney-General.

There is an interesting fact respecting these four jurors, Dickson, Holyean, BROWN, and MARTIN. They are the identical four jurors whose votes prevented the conviction of BRADY and DORSEY. On the several ballots taken in the jury room the O'Britis has already reappointed the indicted. He wrested the nomination away from John otes of the e four jucors w interchanged in a remarkable way.

The first United was on the question, "Has the conspiracy as to all the detendants been made clear when we inquire who would be fully preven 3". Eight pures a voted Ye chosen to succeed him. The Marquis of four voted No. The four who voted No. HARTINGTON would inevitably be selected, were DICKSON, HOLMEAD, BROWN, and

The second build was on the Harve the event acts as to all the defend ants been fully process." Enough an MARTIN voted No in each case. Dicksonvoted No as to BRADY, PECK, and S. W. Donsey. Holmead voted Norms to Prady

oth Denseys, Pack, and Valle, On the next ballot, "Who of the defend-ants are gullry?" the same four votes proected's W Donsty, two of the four pretested Bhany, three protected Valle, and only one stood between J. W. Donsey and On the next ballot Marris voted for the

onviction of tota Dousers, BRADY and On the pext ballot Marris changed his

vote in regard to S. W. Donsey and Vaile. On the next ballot Marris changed back and voted for the conviction of everybody. On the next ballot Brown changed his vote in regard to J. W. Donsey and Value. Further balloting resulted in no change. The record of the disagreement of the jury shows this curious combination: Dickson voted to acquit Brady and S. W. Dorsey and to convict J. W. Dorsey and VAILE; HOLMEAD voted to acquit the Dorseys and Valle and to convict Brady: Brown voted to acquit. BRADY and the Donseys and to convict VAILE; and MARTIN, after several quite in-

comprehensible changes, voted to convict all four defendants. At every point of the balloting, therefore, every one of these four detendants was protested by the vote of at least one of these four jurors, Dickson, Holmead, Brown, and Martin. The same four names appear in the affidavits now submitted by Col. In-GERSOLL, who is apparently endeavoring to create the impression that the rest of the jury was bought by the prosecution.

He Wishes to Go Into Politics.

The young man of this city who writes us he following letter needs not only instruc-

ion, but admonition also:

The 24 stars old. It has been my carnest wish for to be a considered for the second of the considered by my to the second section of the second sections of the section sections of the second sections of the section sections of the section sections of the section sections of the section section section section sections of the section section section section sections of the section section section section section section section section sect seems in the extraction and have made it a seem in the extraction from our time seems to make it in the secret success of the seems to be processed it. I am

advised being the What well must I take befulg in pointies because a magnifical Here's sing man ought to take an interest. If he fall, to do it, he neglects the nort important duly of a citizen of a re-He has the privilege of voting, and, ctoryconscit intelligently, he should interm binacti in regard to the political principles of the parties which seek his vote, nd establish his own political principles on a firm foundation of conviction.

And the more earnestness he shows in bemended that the sinking fund payments Cabinet combined. The representatives of half of his political convictions, the more

ereditable it is to him. Neutrality in polities, indifference to political questions, indisposition to lend a hand in any political contest, and absence of political convictions, all these are disgraceful to the young citi-zen. He should not only have a political faith, but one so hearty that he will be zealous in behalf of it. He should be ready to work

for his party with the enthusiasm of youth. But it is another thing to make a business of polities; a trade out of which to get a living. And that seems to be the desire of our young friend. He wants to go into politics HARTINGTON in a conference of Mr. GLAD- | as he would go into shoemaking. He wants SIONES followers but they are right-in | to be supported in public offices for the rest of his life. Gotting a place in a city department he regards as a proper political object. If a young man has no other alm, no higher umbition than that, in going into politics, it is hardly worth while discussing political principles with him. What he is more concerued in is political chances. He wants to be on the successful side in order to assure his bread and butter.

Oh, no, young friend, that is a mean and sordid motive for going into polities. Unselfish attachment to his political principles is what a young man ought to feel and display. That should be the prime motive of his work for his party. Enthusiasm for ideas rather han more greedy self-seeking is what we

admire in youth. A very important political canvass is now going on in this State, and every young man who is worthy to have a vote must take a deep interest in it. Let our correspondent lend all the help he can to promote the triumph of true democratic principles, and to bring about the dewnfall of political corruption in allibeen accomplished. If, after that pre-notion | and with emity mon-poly. To that end in should join a political association in his ward his party until a new general election should | and work in the way to which he is best be necessary or expedient, the right of the indupted. And meantime let him read THE SUN carefully, and study the issues of the pending campaign as they are presented during its progress. That alone will give him a very valuable political education,

If in so working under the stimulus of a real enthusiasm for the triumph of his party he discovers political abilities, they will be observed in due time. He will have brought himself forward in the way most premising for his future elevation. But let him under stand that the business of politics this fall is to elect GROVER CLEVELAND Governor, not to get some paying office for himself.

With FRANKLIN EDSON as the Democratic nominee for Mayor, we cannot believe that ALLAN CAMPBELL will allow himself to be used as a competing candidate.

The honor or dishonor of firing the first shot at Fort Sumter, commonly accorded to Mr. LUPPIN of Virginia, is now claimed by Gen. S. D. LEE for GEORGE S. JAMES of South Carolina. It is certain that neither of these persons will ake part in a controversy on the subject; for Gatnes, who became a Lieutenant-Colonel, was elled in Maryland, while Ruffin, who is con-ceded to have fired the opening gun of the iron battery, committed suicide after the war.

Three of the four inspectors of election in ie Second Election district of the Eighth Asmbly district at the last election have been adjeted for a violation of the Election laws, arested, and held in \$1,000 ball. The fourth inspector is in a fair way to share their fate, having been jointly indicted with them, though not yet in custody. The indictments were founded on the complaints of two of the oldest citizens of the district, whose votes were refused by the inspectors on the ground that they had previously voted. The truth was that hired repeat ers had voted on their names betimes in the morning of election day. The Eighth Assembly district, which is the stronghold of John J. O'Buren, who draws a salary of \$5,000 a year, nominally for acting as Chief of the Bureau of Elections, but really for spending a very large part of his office hours with Mr. Proxy FRENCH and other Stalwarts of that ilk in the barroom of the Metropolitan Hotel, has been malodorous of election frauds for years. Even now the Democratic Campaign Committee's headquarters are flooded with complaints of the colonie. ing of Republican repeaters in lodging houses, gambling houses, and barrooms of the district sanged and inspectors to serve at the coming election. Mr. District Attorney McKEON, who has just openly sible trial to persons charged with violations of the election laws, should see to it that, if there s shown to be a substantial foundation for the barnes against them, these inspectors do not serve the Republican party as inspectors of dection next month.

> Early citizen of this State should make place and to vote for free canals in November.

It is evident that there are men of ability and political experience engaged in getting up

Victor Hugo has made an appeal for the life of Anani Pasha. The great French poet has many times, in other cases, done this sort of thing with success. When a young man he saved a life by a poetical appeal to the King of France; and in his old age, about two years ago, he saved the life of several Russian Nihi! ists by making an impassioned appeal to the Czur. His appeal to behalf of Anant Pasha will at least secure for the Egyptian leader a word of sympathy throughout Europe.

Although the cyclone that was expected to strike this city last Friday did not make its appearance here, it raged with great fury at sea, and incoming vessels were tossed about like corks. The officers of the Orinoco, which arrived from Bermuda yesterday, had an exciting story to tell of their stormy voyage. Probable we shall hear more of the cyclone's work at sen

One of the haunting suspicions of walkers in six-day matches seems to be that by the plots of evildoers, the connivance of c corers, and the neglect of their own allies they may be cheated out of a lap or two f and more than once they have loudly complained their scores were not accumulating a rapidly as their tired muscles suggested that they should be. In their practice work one or two of the aspirants for next week's match employ indicators, so as to relieve their minds of the strain of remembering how many miles they have made in the tasks their trainers sefor them. A like mechanical contrivance for reducing the amount of headwork might periajs be made available in the actual race, for those who are tormented with the fear that, i spite of several scorers and judges, and throng of several hundred or thousand people staring with might and main at the boards they may nevertheless be robbed of their just reckenings of distance achieved.

A singular sequence of the murder of AUBERT by the FENAVRONS, which has been a great sensation in France, is the death of the landford, Lanchen through an illness apparently caused or increased by worry over the courrence of this crime in one of his houses. He seems to have been unusually sensitive or the subject; for the jury has acquitted no only FENAVRON and his wife, but his brother Lucres, though the part taken by all three i

the murder was established by their own words. The death of Mrs. HANLY, one of the victims of the madman Dounousone who last week ran through Fourteenth street stabbing women right and left, chasing them into stores and knocking them down on the sidewalk, emphasizes the lesson of that tragedy. Men who are known to be of unsound mind, and who have given proof, as Douboundne is said to have done months ago, of their dangerous tendenies, ought not be permitted to go at large.

We have received Harper's Magazine for November. It is magnificent in art, and most satisfactory in literature.

THE ANNUAL ESTIMATES

Made by Clerks while the President and Department Heads were Taking a Vacation -A Reform Most Necessary to be Made. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- The Committee of Appropriations usually meet in Washington everal weeks before the gathering of Congress to prepare the supply bills for the next fiscal The basis of their action is the annual estimates from the different departments, collected by the Treasury and laid on the mem-

bers' tables the first day of each session. The President, the Cabinet, the heads of bureaus, and most of the chiefs of divisions have been absent from the capital for more than two months. But they have been pune tual in drawing pay, without any scruple for not having earned it.

As a necessary result of this absenteeism the preparation of the estimates of expenditures for 1884 has been made by irrespons clerks, so far as the work has progressed. If Administration should return to duty within any reasonable time, these figures could not be carefully analyzed before the meeting of the Appropriation Committee. The fall elec-tions will materially interfere this year with a revision, because politics is regarded as the first business of the Administration.

The clerks have been running the Government since the adjournment of Congress, and perhaps it is as well they should continue to do so until the people are prepared for a change in this corrupting and costly system. Instead of giving the items of expenditure, so that the taxpayers may see the cost of every part of the voted in a lump, and nobody knows how the munkey goes.

In England, if a ship is to be built, or any ther work is to be undertaken, every shilling d the cost is exhibited in detail, and the Ministry for the time being is answerable to the amons and to the country for any subsechant or a manufacturer or a farmer applies to his personal affairs if they are properly reg-

Take an example or two at random from the appropriations for the navy of 1882, as follows: For preservation of vessels on the stocks and in ordinary; purchase of materials and stores of all kinds labor in mavy yards and on foreign stations; preserva-tion of materials; purchase of tools; wear, tear, and re-pair of vessels affont, and for general care and protection of the navy in the line of construction and repair and incidental expenses, namely, advertising and foreign

Again:

For repairs and preservation of machinery and boilers in vessels on the stocks and in ordinary, purchase and preservation of all materials and stores and patent rights; purchase, fitting, and repair of machinery and tools in the navy yards and stations; wear, tear, and re-pair of machinery and boilers of naval vessels; inci-dental expenses such as foreign postage, telegrams, ad-vertising, freight, photographing, books, and instruments, \$875,000.

The two bureaus for which these appropriations were made do not deign to give the figures showing how the totals were made up. It will be seen they contain a multitude of items artfully collected together as a reason for a big money grant. If they should attempt to itemize the section, the fraudulent practices which are common to the public service would be at once disclosed. Hence they are lumped for the navy, for the army, and for the other departments wherever lumping is possible.

Extravagance, collusion, jobbery, corruption, and waste are inevitable when a Government or an institution of any kind is conducted in this loose and irresponsible way. It has been going on for years without check,

If the Democrats get the next House of Representatives, as now seems probable, one of the first reforms required at their hands will be a change in the appropriations, so that every dolar voted shall be applied for a specific object, leaving no discretion for diversion or for misapplication, as now exists. Under the present ystem, the head of a bureau might expend a whole appropriation on a few items. This was frequently done during Secor Robeson's rule.

THE HOSTILITY TO W. WALTER PHELPS. PATERSON, Oct. 16. The Pifth Congress district of New Jersey is composed of the counios of Bergen, Passaic, and Morris. It is rather close district, with the chances generally in favor of the Republicans. William Walter Phelps is the Republican candidate this fall. Hill, the present member, by a snap indement and a liberal expenditure of money. Phelos is one of Blaine's body guard, and a good many Republicans in the district want to defeat him. During the last ten years the district has been represented four years by a Democrat and six ars by a Republican. Therefore it is good years by a Republican. Therefore it is good lighting ground.

Phetps is proud of his wealth and personally unbequalar. The Democratic candidate is John Ryle, one of the founders of the slik industry in laters. He is an enterprising manufacturer, and is peopular with the masses. Phetps will be out badly by Republicans in Bergen county where he lives and in Morris county, the home of John Hill where it is believed that Hill failed of a renomination through the trickery of Phetps in the other two counties of the district. Byle will get a heavy vote in Paterson, and if the Democratic tidal wave from the West strikes the district he will be elected.

The South American Nitrate Deposits.

From the St. James's Gazette. The nitrate deposits which were one of the principal causes of the war between Chili and Pern are about to definitely return to the hands of private hold. ers. The Diagno efficial of Chin publishes a lengthy d two categories. One comprises all those for which the Peruvian Generalized stimulated to pay upward of #100000, and the second all those valued at less than that They were all to be sold between the 11th ans. 20th of September

that since the 6th of July several provisional holders of natrate determs have presented the usedves soluting effinite titles to establishments representing a total none of 2,5 0,005 soles. The total value of the nitrate enfold-housests of Permanicants to \$18,000,000, and up to the 4th of July, there had been represent nearly conformity with the supreme decree of to with at March of the present year

How Drogheda Conferred Its Freedom on Sir Garnet Walseley.

From the First Mass Garette. The Corporation of Drogdeha, by the easting of of the Mayor, has resolved to confer the freedom of he historic town of Broghoda on our illustrious counon to the Royal Irish Regiments for their gallant charge at the battle of Teleb Keur.

Alderman Connoily, who moved the resolution, enumerical the various scenes of Sir Garnet Wilselm's etaouts, and then went on to say When Admiral Seymour blew down the olvin, and her most gracious Ma, say

For we are the boys Who fear to noise We're the Royal Artiflets Well, then, Sir Garnet has fengli and recible their nodes. We should not forget the scalables who to age either. They are entitled to our thanks.

Hurra (Bigra)
The deed of deeds is done.
Schastoper, China Commuse
And how Teles Keltaris u

A Blind Man. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Size Pray inform

no whether the ticket agent of Culver's radional has any right to refuse to soli me tickets to Coney Island and provent me from rNing on the road, as code as it is a public road, and I behave myself as well as any of the lasseners, has become I am billed. I have also any a game with me, who is able to take me allower. J. F. J. F. 1 MATTERS IN IRELAND.

The Scene at the Sentencing of Walsh-True

DUBLIN, Oct. 11 .- Mr. E. Dwyer Gray got out of jail yesterday afternoon at I o'clock. was pretty well understood on Friday night that he would be liberated on the following morning. Mr. Justice Lawson's intimation made during the passing of sentence on Waish the murderer on Friday evening, had been sufficient. His release occasioned a general feeling of relief, but it does not come enough to appease the bitter resentment caused by the arbitrary nature of his arrest and confinement. Even in England, where Mr. Justice Lawson is regarded with extraordinary favor as an exemplary public servant, this exercise of his prerogative is gravely questioned. The best English lawyers hold that attachment of the person under such conditions is an extremely dangerous proceeding, and in the pres ent case not justifled by the alleged offene Apart from its political bearing there can be little question of its unconstitutionality.

In discussing with an Irish Judge the genera subject of contempt of court, and the weight formality and the dignity of legal ceremonials in repressing the audacity of criminals and in suring the proper administration of justice. I found that he held that the courts here were just as open to abuses of the Guiteau stamp as Justice Cox's tribunal at Washingtons history of Irish and English courts afforded a justification whatever for the quality of the criticism which the great American trial had called forth on this side of the water. machinery, millions are estimated for and sides," he added, "justice certainly did not misearry there, as it only too often does here.

The trial on Friday, which ended in Watsh's being sentenced to the gallows, afforded a curious example of how effectively any prisoner ean up-at the order and dignity of a Dublin court. Walsh was every bit as wild and untamnument and to the country for any succession and to the country for any succession that the principles of business, which a meriat the pury, revited the witnesses for the prosecution, and it was only by the most strengous cution, and it was only by the most strengous cution, and it was only by the most strengous cution, and it was only by the most strengous cution, and it was only by the most strengous cution, and it was only by the most strengous cution, and it was only by the most strengous cution. efforts of the constables that he was quieted as that sentence could be passed upon him.

It was a very curious scone; the half-lighted court room, the panoply of wigs and gowns, the apparatus of the law, and, amid all the solemnity, this howling, shricking, desperate murderer, struggling with the abashed and astounded officers, while the Judge with difficulty consigned him to the same penalty that his brother had met but the week before. Walsh had not a particle of compunction. Apparently his only feeling was one of unbounded rage at being convicted, and at the failure of the social system to which he belonged to protect him in his extremity. The last penalty that murderers of Walsh's class fear is con-The terrorism inspired by their methods, the completeness of their plans, and the extraordinary fidelity that the numerous persons concerned in one of these crimes maintain toward each other have made it next to impossible for the Government to detect them, or, detecting them, to effect a conviction. Murderer after murderer walks out of

court on the impervious alibis produced. Michael Walsh will probably not be hung. The jury recommended him to mercy on account of his years, and also because it was generally believed that he did not actually do the shooting. There was no question of his complicity, of his having known for days of the intention of his accomplices to kill Constable Kavanagh, and of his having openly boasted of

Kavanagh, and of his having openiy boasted of it. His sentence will probably be remitted to penal servitude for life. Outside the court room, on the steps, a decent-looking old woman was wailing bitterly in strange and mournful cadence. It was the second son that she had seen sent to the gallows in a few weeks.

It is hardly possible that such determined and vigorous prosecutions should fall to respress crime. It is claimed that it is at present on the decrease, but it is very doubtful if it be more than a temporary cessation. The immunity which the Phenix Park murderers have enjoyed has been very burfful in the encouragement that it has afforded to the commission of like deeds and there can unfortunately, be little question of the fact that the assizes have been robbed of at least half their terrors. Most of the outrages that are reported are of a purely local character, have their origin in personal grievances and are derived out of local enmittes. It is the greatest mistake imaginable to regard them as the outgrewth of any organized system of resistance on the part of the Land League pian of campaign. They are nothing of the kind; and if they had no existence, the enthusiastic supporters of the Land League pian of campaign. They are nothing of the kind; and if they had no existence, the enthusiastic supporters of the Land League would have a mach easier task before them.

A friend of mine has been down in the west of Ireland trying to collect a few rents. He brought back some noney with him, bat he got it out of the personal good will that he enjoys it out of the personal good will that he enjoys A friend of mine has been down in the way, of freehald trying to collect a few rents. He brought back some money with him, but he got it out of the personal good will that he enjoys of his tenants, and because it was generally understood in his neighborhood that he had inderstood in ms when he came, acturned as poor as when he came, ants dare not pay him openly. Wi-down there he met the custodian reformatory institution in whose can reformatory institution in whose can be used to suspect. The custodian of the b of the so-called "suspects." This good soul was burdened with care, and confided to him

was burdened with care, and confided to him
the story of his troubles.

There's no objection, he said, to their
havin, a glass of spirits regular, an leggera
they're all able to pay for it; but absult two
weeks ago it sthruck me that there was more
of an inhertainment in thim cells whin they
got their dinner than I and undberstand. The
first I noticed of it was Reilly singing the
'Shan-van-vaght' every afthernoon, an he an
ugly divide anyhow. So see I to myself, there's
nothin short of the craythur ad mage the
muster rise in that bluggard, an I wint up to
his cell. Divide a word he had to say whin I
come to the dure.

Teelly these I.

this minit, see I.
"Sorra a can I care," see he, an' goes an
lies down on the bed. "Sorra a can I care," see he, an' goes an lies dewn on the bed.

Tanew it d be the ruin of me if it was found out, so I got the beys and sareched all the cells, but the divise recave the dirrap we found!

"Tegoria, the next day the whole of thim was singin choroses all the evening every one of thim as chruitk as fidders!

Be me sewl but I was put to me wits' end to knew what the finithed was an we sarehed all the cells, tained over mathresses, an' evry blessed thing, but sorra ha'p oth end we find but the such which was powerful an' goes I be seed a highlarious sets, boys I ever had in the place before! What widthe singin' an the place before! What widthe singin' an the place of thim, ye'd swee; y were in Jude's!

The text day I juk a lock at the dimner it was done and the possen in the same and the possen in the same passages, while the Duke of Teck gets in grate.

A part of the town of Lenox, in western Massachasetts has et into years been infected by units.

The text day I juk a lock at the dimner it.

Sorra free was a treat here was a treath before 0. Proceed Mary and H. S. it of Teck, who is not an able to the work of the possen in the Workshot to Expt. This is not so, so where a weak to be farely. This is not so, so where a weak to be farely. This is not so, so where a weak to be the part of the work of

in the place before. What widthe singly an the language of thim, ye diswed; ye were in Judes?

The fiest day I tak a lock at the dimner goint in an a mighty good lask; dimner it was, all sarved on dishes keet warm be hot wither. There was as nice a desh o berrins a ever ye seen, shockly liot, an an illigant life based sittin that his eo greens are as fine a dish o bestoes as I lone ever to have before me, but divide a direop to dheriak!

Well sir, as I'm a sinner, it wasn't half an hour before of the dish an artisism the divide I'l i wint an expostualited wil take. They wasn't amayingle to rayson, but all it once I seen beilly row the remains of the less of mutton of the dish, waip out the plug where ye jut in the hot wither, and turn the end of the dish in index case of thim dishes; in a screening for no. Invole another word I said, but when the disher nor silvening runnel than was enough for no. Invole another word I said, but when the dish in the residual thin a screening. That was enough for no. Invole another word I said, but when the dish in the next divy I diramed out the prosessed the hirs of a partish priest. Holy mother but it was fined at the priest. Holy mother but it was fined at the company of the priest in the mother word I said, but when the head of the dish in the next divy I diramed out that he next divy I diramed out the next divy I diramed out the priest. Holy mother but it was fined at the first of the great centra out as the way the steam of the wa

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SON WILL PAUL Sease inform no why the Democratic pairs for and take the about an of the informal fereing fax a pank in their platforms. We will know that the Residuan party does not at would be a much mome lines to be studen. The fundaments of doing at some displaying the second make an issue of the which is not care these cannot be to the White these in 1884. Biscatts Out 10.

To the Editor of The Sun -Sig. In to-day From the same and the same of the same of the same of the same and the same of the same of

SUNBEAMS.

-A Georgia boy stole a \$300 horse and sold

The Rothschilds are said to hold sixty

An educated Cherekee Indian is editing a urnul at Faretteville, Ari The Mudelin read at Brighton, in Eng-

Newspapers throughout Kansas claim t there is an unprecedented scarcity or unichologous form and female help in the kifetiers.

Representatives of all the Protestant; defence to be field in Calcutta in Circatura week. Judges of the Supreme Court in Arkans probably by formal orders the calc of figure-

It is said that the invention and subsec-

sent improvements of the American plength aving an last year's crop in this country of its Mount Eagle, Tenn, has been selected an he site for the establishm at a confidence because on the site of the conducted on the broadest inserted from at

A family has distinguished itself at La forte, fact, he pleasing three pergress bedecate from number of silk obtained free by the first more finite in A waiter in Paris some time ago swals

owed a large spoon, and he has just recovered from the peration of an meiston in the stomach through which he spoon was extracted. As an evidence of the business beam in

hale to it is reported that every mile of freight are are ally standing on the sile tracks in Parre as using their turn to be unloaded. -A species of cactus is made useful in

Florida. The etrong flore of its beever is thereof into rope, its juice into a pleasant beverage, and its trink, dier the removal of the pink, into par--During August 2.121 Chinese left San

Princises by anamer, the prestor part reterance bonds, Twelve passengers and eights six subject arrived, but Wate sent back by the earliest conversance Last year the Millers' Association of

Minnespolis handled about 10/00 by bushels of wheat, requiring the use of \$15,000 cm. In his law in the cost nearly 300 by era and expects to handle 18,000 cm bushels during the present season. -Dr. Lovett and Judge Merriwether of Newton, Ga. married the twin daughters of Bishop andrew. Both becoming welowers, they married two

nore of the Bishop's dangliters. Being again bereaved

-Since it was discovered that a family at marriage the Sinte Commissioner of Immigration is overwhelmed with letters from Enstern madens, asking the specified means of reaching that house.

—The Mayor of Fayotteville, Ark., insists

that he has no pare-diction over a drunken man and de-clines to try any one who is intextented, whereupon a newspaper opposent remarks that the new way to excape punishment is to be on a perpetual sprea--A marriage engagement between a Jeur jection was solely that of religious difference but she

-Successful experiments are reported at Champaign, Ill., in making sugar from sorphim sensity a new process discovered by the Protessor of Neumory in the Illinois State University. At the first cause the machinery it yielded 2,000 pounds of excellent orga--Over\$5,000,000 worth of cottonseed meal is

releated after the garl and aimest died of powers

imported annually into dreat Britain and English gracers claim that through its excellence as food they can compete with Americans. It appears strange that Southern farmers should allow so much of this choice feed and splended tertifizer to go above -The Tichborne claimant has written a

letter from Portsmanth convict prison to his wife, what is now in Southampion worklease, amounting his intention of saing for a divorce. He has prelimble been annoyed by the fact that his wife has had three diegrif-mate children since he has been in prison. -With regard to the French harvest that Standard's Paris correspondent says that it force outlink although the total quantity, namely, 1724-2000 ex-

coeds by more than 0,000,000 hectolities the product of an average year, the quality is so far below the a rage as to make the actual value of the yield less than that of an average year. -There is an active immigration of laboring people into Mexico. The Italian colonists are repre-sented as well satisfied with the Government's provisions for their comfort, and Scomore families are expected to arrive shortly. Arrangements have been co

narries in Oaxaca to bring (30) families from the Canary -The people of Loborough, Canada beheve that Mages tells the truth when he says that the Virgin appeared to him and described the place in which a lost old man could be found. Searching parties had been our several days without success, when Mage re-ported the apparition. The directions thus obtained were followed, and the missing man was found.

-The number of men summoned in the army reserve in England was 11,650. Of these 11,60 answered the calls and reported themselves at their de were not accounted for, and 440 were report cally unfit for service. The actual minuter of reserve men who joined their corps was 19,780, and all these were at first posted to the regiments in which they had

originally served -Heraldry in France has invaded the garden. At country seats the gardeners form a new most flowers representing the arms or momentum of the master of the house. In some of the parks belonging to Legitumists, maantic, fleur-dedys are designed, and wall fruit is growing the grotelers cut out in his or the monogram and crest, and glue the design or be the peaches or the meetarlines with some light press when the fruit is rige the paper is taken as an or the out-lines remain imprinted on the velocity should be a soft.

muster rise in that blazgard and I wint up to his cell. Divvlea word he had to say whim I come to the dure.

"Leally I set I "Sorra the word out of him.

"Come here to the dure, set I; I want to space will you will not be said you will not space will you?

"Will that he kem ever to the gratin", his face for all the world like a full moon.

I criditiantly set I.

"Yer breath ud give the D. T.'s to a cow, this minit, sets I.

"Sorra a can I care," sets he, an goes an

present manual year. His return is 4.7.

- London afters by burps as To the Epiron of The Sux - Sur Is the Mannes Comp. Oct. If the Large I all b. The Comp. Oct. If the Mannes Comp. Oct. II b. II b.